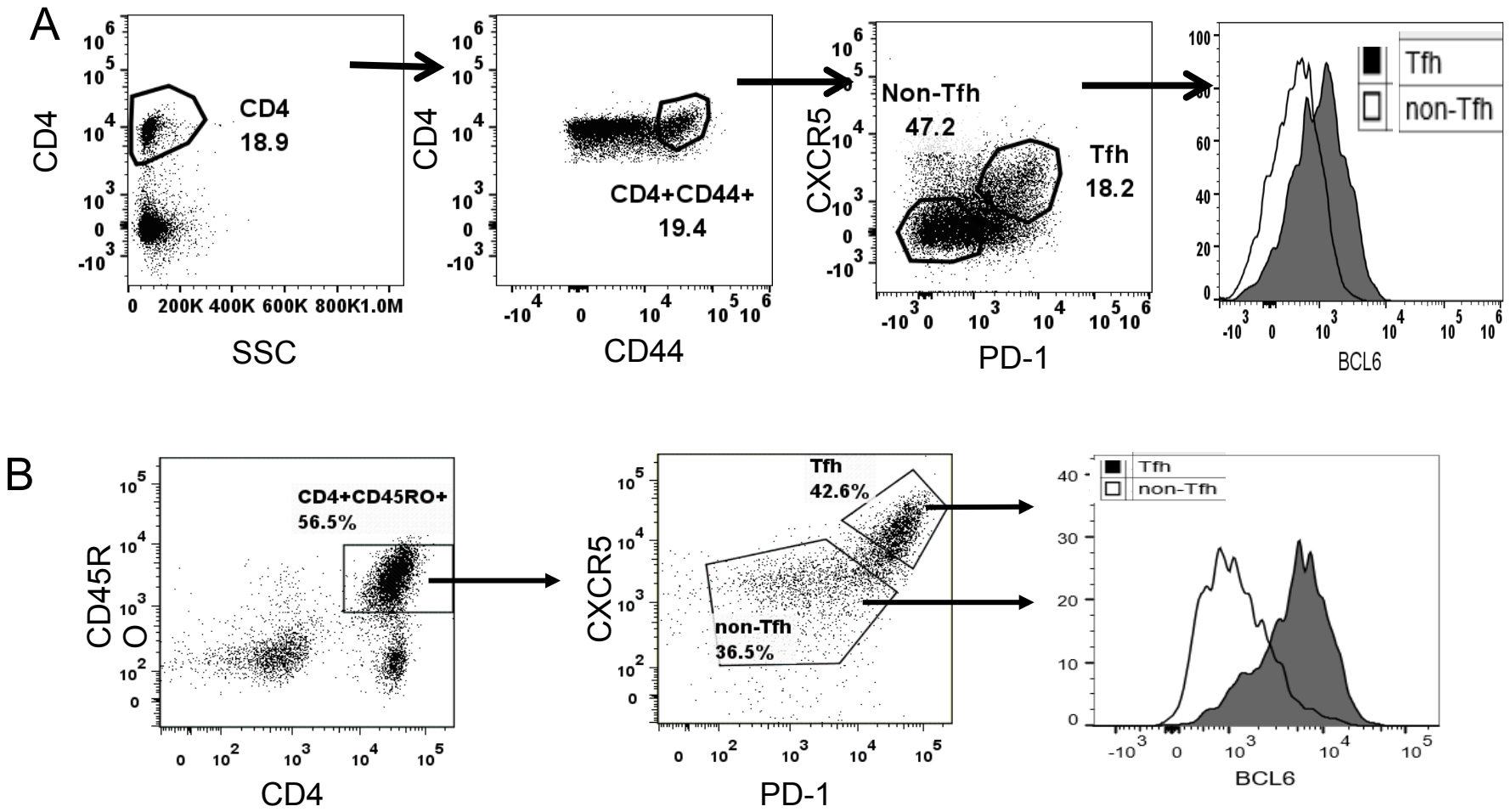
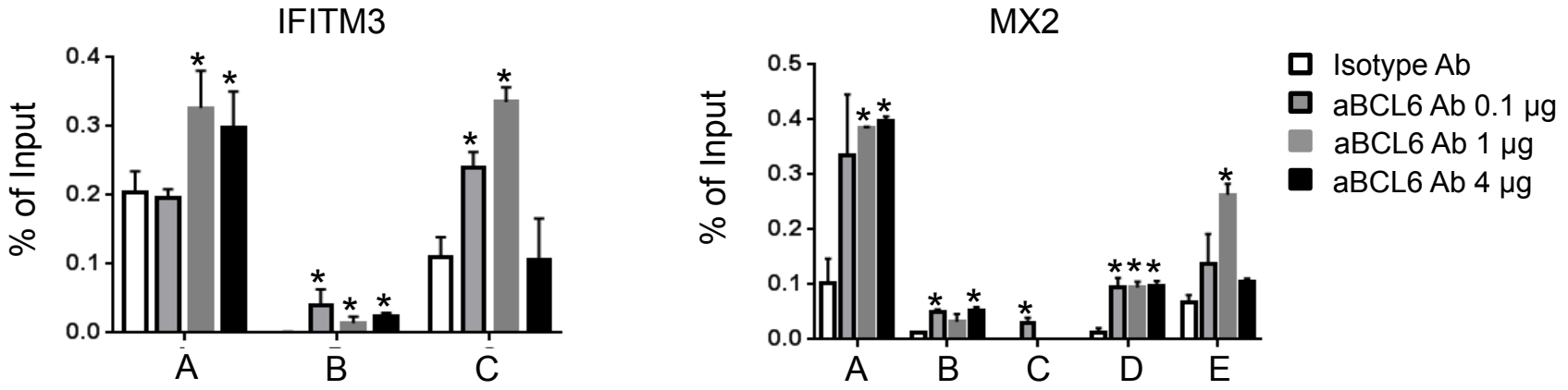
Supplementary Figure 1



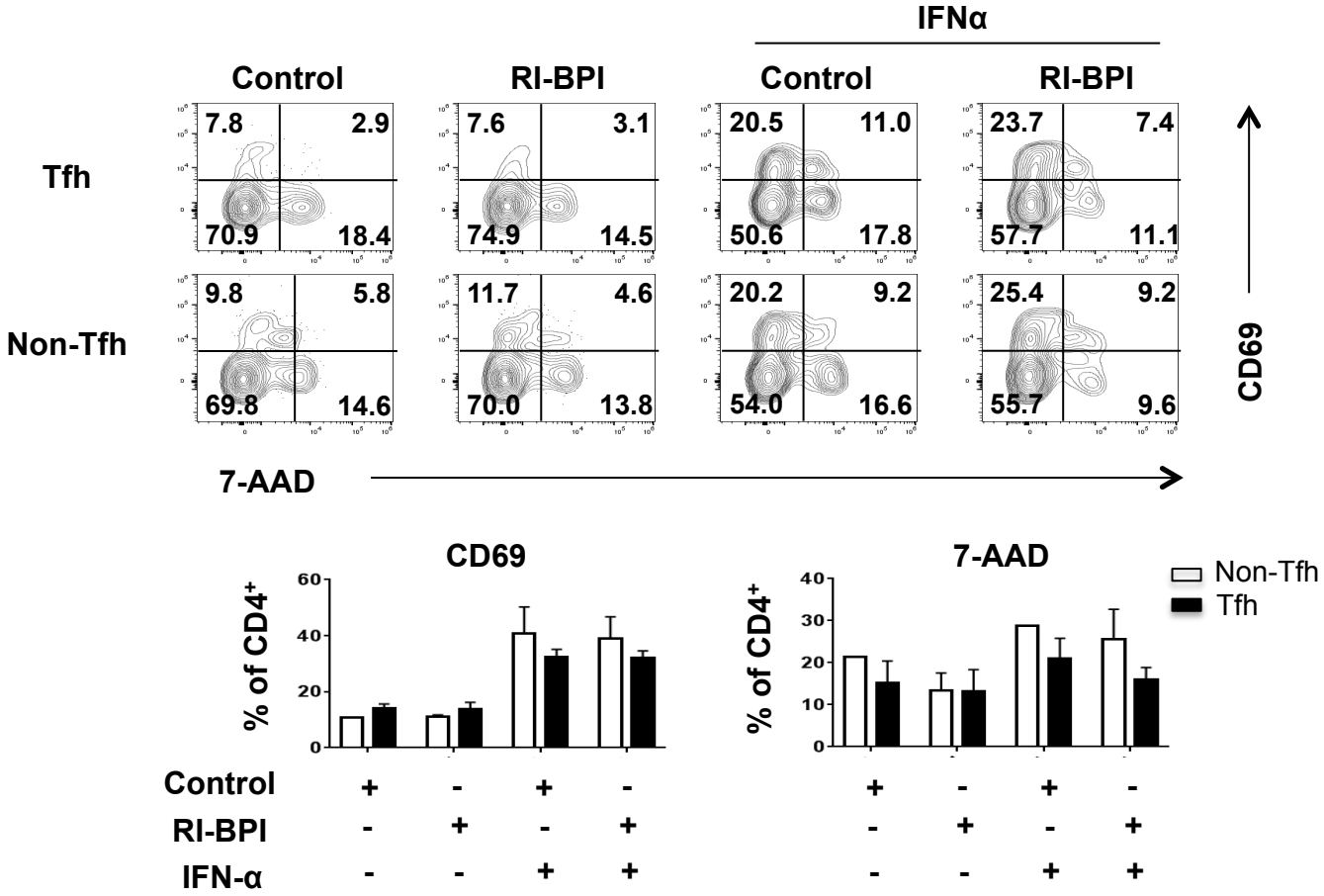
Supplementary figure 1. Characterization of mouse and human Tfh and non-Tfh cells. A. Gating strategy for the identification of mouse Tfh cells from LN cells of influenza-infected mice. LN cells were stained with CD4, CD44, PD-1, CXCR5 and BCL6 and subjected to flow cytometry analysis. B. T cell-enriched human tonsil cells were stained with CD4, CD45RO, PD-1, and CXCR5 and BCL6 and subjected to flow cytometry analysis.

Supplementary Figure 2



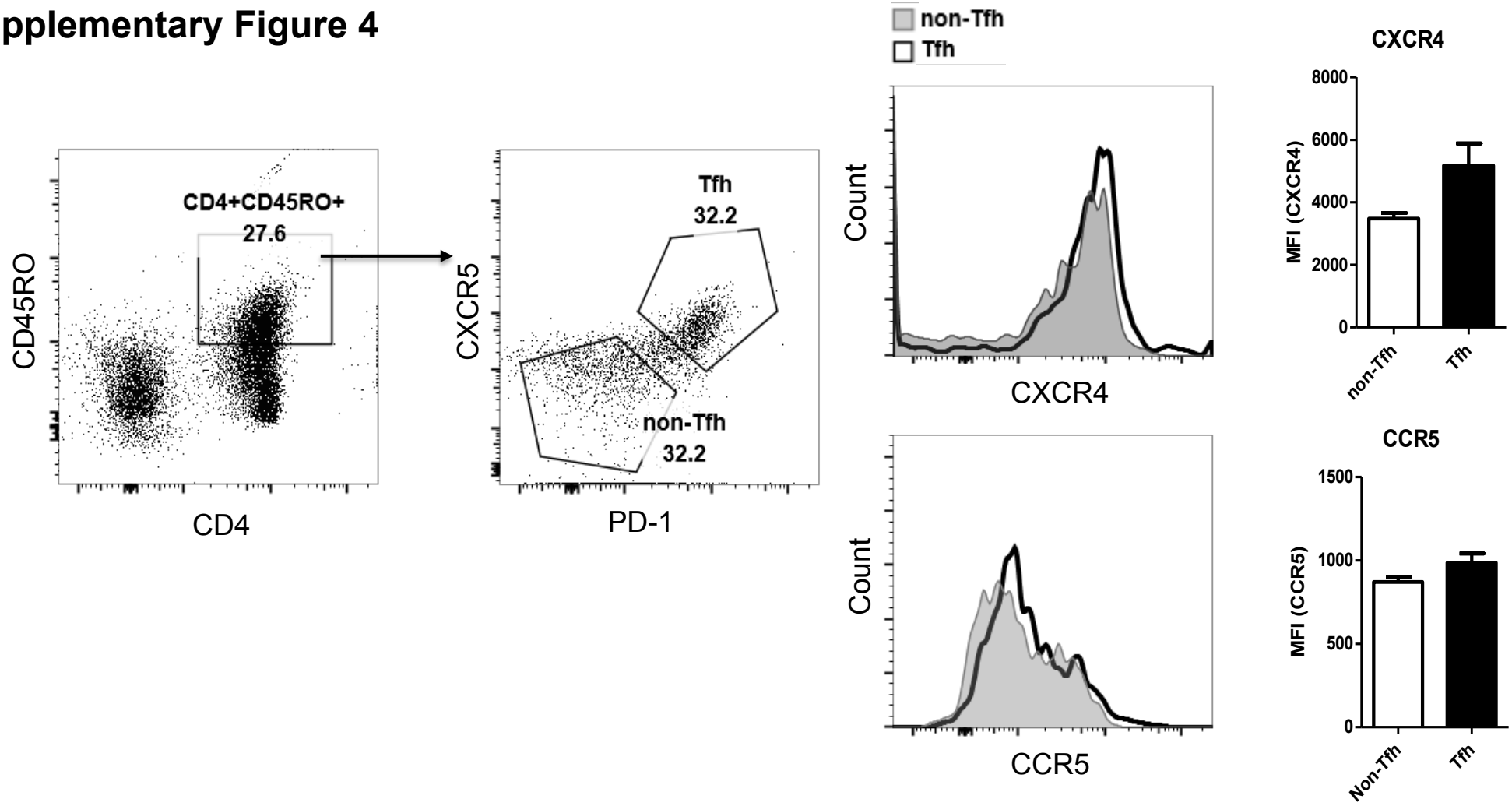
Supplementary figure 2. BCL-6 binds to ISG loci in CD4⁺ T cells cultured under Tfh condition.
Naïve CD4 T cells were cultured with Tfh condition for 4 days. Cells were then stimulated with IFN-α for 6 hrs. BCL-6 binding to *Ifitm3* and *Mx2* loci were assessed through ChIP assay with increasing amount of anti-BCL-6 Ab (0.1, 1, 4 ug) used. Representative data were obtained from two independent experiments. * indicates significant differences ($P < 0.05$).

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary figure 3. RI-BPI treatment did not alter CD69 expression and cell survival.
Tfh or non-Tfh cells sorted from influenza-infected mice were treated with control peptide or RI-BPI in the presence or absence of IFN-α for 1 day. CD69 expression and cell viability (7-AAD staining) were determined through flow cytometry. Representative data are obtained from two independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary figure 4. Tfh and non-Tfh cells exhibit similar levels of HIV-1 co-receptors. Human tonsil T cells were stained with CD4, CD45RO, PD-1, CXCR5, CXCR4 and CCR5. The expression levels of CXCR4 and CCR5 were compared in gated Tfh versus non-Tfh cell populations by flow cytometry. Representative data were obtained from two independent experiments.